

X-Ray Sensation.
for WOMEN.
Read and Beware!
Next Sunday.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

Real Tragedy of the Sea.
Thrilling tale of a
ghastly happening.
Next Sunday!

NO. 5,299.

Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897.—16 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CONVICT PLAYS FOR BIG STAKE.

Forger Stoddard Wants
\$500,000 for In-
formation.

AFFECTS DAVIS MILLIONS.

Says He Knows Where the
Will of Montana's Mil-
lionaire Is.

HIRED TO FORGE ANOTHER.

Visited in Trenton Penitentiary
by Representatives of
the Heirs.

WILL NOT SEE INGERSOLL'S MAN.

Known as the Most Daring Forger in the
Country—Wanted in Tennessee
and Remembered by
Blaine's Managers.

There is no more daring forger in or out of penitentiaries than J. Edwin Stoddard, alias John G. Woods, who is now serving the full term of ten years in Trenton, N. J., for forgery of a telegraph money order, committed in Jersey City. He claims to know where the original will of Andrew Jackson Davis can be found and claims to have had it in his possession while preparing a forged will, under employment for a person who wanted to share in the Montana millionaire's wealth.

Stoddard spends most of his time writing letters, and two have had to do with the Davis will.

One letter he addressed to Rev. George L. Shearer, of this city, secretary of the American Tract Society, and the other to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. Neither gentleman could be seen yesterday, as the first was in Trenton and the second incommunicado. But a representative of Dr. Shearer said:

"In his letter to the secretary of the American Tract Society, Stoddard asked for an interview and claimed to be able to put us in possession of information that would put \$100,000 in our treasury. He said Andrew Jackson Davis, who died in Butte, Mont., in 1890, had made a will which had been in Stoddard's possession for the purpose of forging another will in the interest of New York parties. He said the original will gave the American Tract Society \$100,000, and \$100,000 each to the American Bible Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The remainder of the estate, which Davis supposed would be about \$5,000,000, was to go into the hands of trustees for the building of a university in Butte.

"Dr. Shearer has the letter in his possession, and has gone to Trenton to talk with Stoddard about it. A copy of the letter was sent to the Chief of Police of Butte and to the secretaries of the societies mentioned."

Refused to See Him.
Colonel Ingersoll's associate in the contest over a will purporting to be Davis's last, was Charles H. Coddington, of Westfield, N. J. He was also at Trenton yesterday, and a telegram from there last night conveyed the information that while Dr. Shearer had been talking with the convict, the latter refused to see Mr. Coddington.

Walter S. Logan, of the New York law firm of Logan, Desmond & Harley, representing Edwin Davis, a brother of the dead millionaire, was also admitted to an interview with Stoddard.

Afterward Dr. Shearer and Mr. Logan said Stoddard demanded \$500,000 for his information and that they did not believe his story. He did not explain how the finding of such a will as he described could be made worth \$500,000 to any of the parties interested, and the gentlemen confessed that they could not see to the depth of the forger's scheme.

Stoddard's statements are naturally regarded with suspicion, as at the end of his sentence he will be sent to the Tennessee penitentiary to serve an unexpired term, which will probably be greatly augmented. He is known in many penitentiaries and many cities. It was in 1881 that he left Tennessee. He fled from the penitentiary at Nashville. A confederate delivered a letter to the warden which Stoddard had forged. It purported to be a pardon signed by Governor Turner. Stoddard was released, and although the cheat was discovered he was not captured.

He forged a Western Union money order in Jersey City and was sent to Trenton six years ago. There he has exercised his ability in penmanship and composition to make much trouble for the keepers of the penitentiary. He is thirty years old and was born in Chilopoc, Mass. He has relatives here. Nearly all his crimes have been for large stakes. He has a contempt for the small forger, and the following story is told as illustrative of his methods. He was in the Hudson County (N. J.) jail when he wrote to the managers of James C. Blaine's campaign "Confessing" to participation in a plot to destroy Blaine's chances for the Presidency.

Always Able to Forge.
When Andrew Jackson Davis died Stoddard was in the Tennessee Penitentiary, but he says that fact did not interfere with his employment to forge a will. Materials were, he claims, smuggled into his cell. He forged a will, but does not say what was the document offered for probate by John A. Davis, a brother of the millionaire, though that will was attacked in the courts as a forgery. All the available details of his story Stoddard reserves until he is assured of payment for his information.

Davis was born in Somers, Conn., in 1822. He was educated at Phillips Academy, clerked in Boston and then went to Van Buren, Iowa. He reached Butte at a fortunate moment. He turned his goods into gold, cornered horseshoe nails, made more gold, bought a hole for a horse and found himself possessed of the Lexington silver mine.

He invested his money in Massachusetts real estate or sure things in the West. The next of kin when he died were three brothers, four sisters, the children of three deceased sisters and one deceased brother. It was supposed that the money would be divided among the heirs, which will appear leaving the entire estate to his brother John. What astonished the rela-

CONSUELO TALKS OF HER VISIT.

How She Was Received by Queen Victoria and the
Nature of Their Gossip—The American
Duchess Now Loves Dear Old England.

By Mrs. M. Vaughan Wilde.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
London, May 19.—What the Queen of England, the greatest sovereign in the world, would say to a Duchess, whom she had invited to dinner, is a topic that interests all American sovereigns.



Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough.

I was received in the great drawing room of Spencer House, the windows of which, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, stood wide open, letting in the odor of magnolia and the sound of the twittering of birds from the high-walled garden.

On tables, on cabinets and adorning an open writing desk, were photographs of pretty American women and children, that of beautiful Katherine Duer, framed in embroidered satin, occupying the post of honor.

Consuelo, the American Duchess, entered fresh as the morning, rounder and more beautiful than when she left New York two years ago, and with the sweet dignity of manner that rests gracefully upon her.

"Really," said the Duchess, "there is very little to say, and I don't know that the Duke would quite approve of my discussing our visit to the Queen. As a mark of great favor Her Majesty received us in the state drawing room instead of appearing first in the dining hall, as is the usual method of procedure. She inquired if the severe English climate had had any effect upon my health, which was about the only personal question she addressed to me.

"Dining at the castle is a great function, but nothing happened of unusual interest.

"The Queen was looking very well, and during dinner she talked pleasantly on topics of the day, retiring before the rest of us. We all rose when she left the table. We did not see her again, as we left at noon, after a hasty breakfast, at which, of course, she did not appear."

The Duchess said that she was sensible of the great honor conferred upon her by the Queen's invitation, and added, with girlish naivete: "I just love dear old England."



John S. Rice.

A LONG RIDE FOR A FIGHT.

Passengers on a Railroad Train See a Lively
Exhibition Between Two Bellicose
Telegraph Operators.

Port Jervis, N. Y., May 19.—Operators Leonard, of Otisville, and McKee, of Guyard, had some angry words to-day over the wire they work, and Operator McKee called Leonard a hard name. The latter responded: "You wouldn't call me that up here." McKee replied: "I'll be up."

He took the first milk train, and as it stopped at the station McKee dropped off. Leonard saw him, and the two came together like a pair of young rams. The passengers looked on in astonishment until the train pulled out, when they were still fighting.

ELEVATOR A GUILLOTINE.

As Adelaide Cogswell Looked Up the Shaft
the Machine Dropped and De-
capitated the Girl.

Boston, May 19.—Adelaide Cogswell, eighteen years of age, had her head torn off by an elevator at No. 98 South street, this afternoon.

It is thought that the young woman was looking up the elevator well when the guard doors closed on her, and she could not extricate herself before the elevator dropped on her head, tearing it off.

Her father, who is the engineer in the building, assisted in cutting the floor of the elevator away before the body could be released.

WORLD SEARCHED FOR JOHN S. RICE.

Police of a Hundred
Cities Are Look-
ing for Him.

DISAPPEARED MAY 4TH.

Drew \$5,000 from His Bro-
kers, and Was Last Seen
in Cortlandt Street.

RICH AND HAPPILY MARRIED.

He Left His Wife in Passaic with
a Promise to Return on
the 3 o'Clock Train.

FAMILY FEARS FOR HIS SAFETY.

He Was a Man of Regular Habits,
Was Temperate, and of
a Cheerful Dis-
position.

Police of all American and European cities are looking for wealthy John Smith Rice. He was the richest resident of Passaic and a New York broker. Friends say that he certainly possessed \$300,000, a beautiful wife, a comfortable home, and that up to May 4 not the least flick of a cloud obscured his happiness. Yet that day he dropped out of sight, disappeared so completely that not a trace of him has been found.

He was last seen at 4 p. m. at the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets. He was walking toward the ferry. He had \$5,000 in gold certificates either in his pockets or in a new dress suit case which he carried. He had drawn that sum in the early afternoon and no trace of it has been found. He told no one of any errand that would take him any other where out of town than to his home. He sent no messages to that home concerning his failure to go there.

Three days were wasted in the fruitless amateur efforts of his relatives and friends to find him. Then the police were notified and Pinkerton detectives were appealed to. Equally fruitless have been their efforts.

The notification of the authorities at transatlantic agencies to look out for Rice upon the New York steamships was delayed until most of the ships which left this port at the time of his disappearance had already arrived and discharged their passengers. And since Rice drew \$5,000 in gold certificates and purchased a dress suit case on the day of his disappearance the detectives fully reflect that he is just as likely to have gone to Paris or San Francisco as to Philadelphia or Boston.

The most mysterious feature of Rice's disappearance to his friends and relatives is the motive which animated it. Up to yesterday these friends and relatives were all perfectly confident that the broker was a victim either of temporary aberration, some disabling accident or foul play.

Seen at the Ferry.

But yesterday a gentleman who knew Mr. Rice very well appeared at the office of his brother, Mr. C. Murray Rice, No. 105 Chambers street, and volunteered information which threw a new light upon the disappearance as they had viewed it. This gentleman, who is a real estate broker, named McLean, it is said, told Mr. Murray Rice that he had seen John Smith Rice as late as 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 4, the day he disappeared.

"I met him in Cortlandt street," said this gentleman. "He was walking briskly toward the Cortlandt Street Ferry when I passed him, at the Church street corner. I spoke, and so did he, as we passed. He was carrying a new yellow leather dress suit case, which, from the easy way his arm swung, seemed to be empty, or nearly so. He went on toward the ferry, and I came on up Broadway."

When John Smith Rice left his wife at the home of her sister, whom they were visiting, in Passaic, on Tuesday morning.

Continued on Second Page.

THE OLNEY-DE LOME LETTERS READ IN THE SENATE BEAR OUT THE JOURNAL'S EXCLUSIVE STORIES.

Correspondence Which Olney and De Lome
Strenuously Denied Took Place.

Washington, May 19.—The letter from Secretary Olney to Spanish Minister De Lome, under date of April 4, 1896, is the one in which intervention is suggested. In part Mr. Olney said:

It might well be deemed a dereliction of duty to the Government of the United States, as well as a censurable want of candor to Spain, if I were longer to defer official expression, as well of the anxiety with which the President regards the existing situation in Cuba as of his earnest desire for the prompt and permanent pacification of that island. Any plan giving reasonable assurance of that result and not inconsistent with the just rights and reasonable demands of all concerned would be earnestly promoted by him by all means which the Constitution and laws of this country place at his disposal.

It is now some nine or ten months since the nature and prospects of the insurrection were first discussed between us. In explanation of its rapid and, up to that time, quite unopposed growth and progress, you called attention to the rainy season, which, from May or June until November, renders regular military operations impracticable. Spain was pouring such numbers of troops into Cuba that your theory and opinion that, when they could be used in an active campaign, the insurrection would be almost instantly suppressed, seemed reasonable and probable. In this particular you believed, and sincerely believed, that the present insurrection would offer a most marked contrast to that which began in 1895, and which, being feebly encountered with comparatively small forces, prolonged its life for upwards of ten years.

It is impossible to deny that the expectations thus entertained by you in the Summer and Fall of 1895, and shared, not merely by all Spaniards, but by most disinterested observers as well, have been completely disappointed. The insurgents seem to-day to command a larger part of the island than ever before. Their men under arms, estimated a year ago at from 10,000 to 20,000, are now conceded to be at least two or three times as many. Meanwhile, their discipline has been improved, and their supply of modern weapons and equipment has been greatly enlarged, while the mere fact that they have held out to this time has given them confidence in their own eyes and prestige with the world at large.

In short, it can hardly be questioned that the insurrection, instead of being quelled, is to-day more formidable than ever, and enters upon the second year of its existence with decidedly improved prospects of successful results. Whether a condition of things entitling the insurgents to recognition as belligerents has yet been brought about may, for the purpose of the present communication, be regarded as immaterial.

Even if it be granted that a condition of insurgency prevails and nothing more, it is on so large a scale, and diffused over so extensive a region and is so favored by the physical features of the climate of the country, that the authorities of Spain, if they are to be able to suppress it, must have recourse to measures of a severity and of a practical suspension throughout a greater part of the island.

Outside of the towns still under Spanish rule, lawlessness and terrorism are rampant. The result is a systematic war upon the industries of the island and upon all means by which they are carried on, and thence the normal annual product of the island is valued at something like eighty or one hundred millions, its value for the present year is estimated by competent authority at not exceeding twenty millions.

It may well be feared that if the present insurrection is to be of shorter duration than the last, it will be because the end is to come sooner or later through the inability of Spain to prolong the conflict and through her abandonment of the island to the heterogeneous combination of elements and of sons now in arms against her.

Such a conclusion Mr. Olney said would almost inevitably result in a war of races, with the probable establishment of a white and black republic. He added that his purpose was not at that time to suggest intervention, but that the United States could not contemplate with complacency another ten years of Cuban insurrection. His suggestion looked to finding a way "to co-operate with Spain in the immediate pacification of the island on such a plan as, leaving Spain her rights of sovereignty, shall yet secure to the people of the island all such rights and powers of local self-government as they can reasonably ask."

To that end the United States offers and will use her good offices at such times and in such manner as may be deemed most advisable.

Mr. Olney then suggests that neither Spain nor the Cubans can reasonably object to this intervention, and adds that if anything is to be done it should be done at once and on Spain's initiative.

Minister De Lome's Answer to Olney.

Washington, May 19.—Minister De Lome's reply to Secretary Olney was dated June 4, 1896. In part it is as follows:

The Government of the United States could, by use of proper means, contribute greatly to the pacification of the island of Cuba. The Government of His Majesty is already very grateful to that of the United States for its intention to prosecute the unlawful expeditions to Cuba of some of its citizens with more vigor than in the past, after making a judicial investigation as to the adequacy of its laws when honestly enforced.

Still the high moral sense of the Government of Washington will undoubtedly suggest to it other more effectual means of preventing henceforth what is now the case, a struggle which is going on so near its frontiers, and which is proving so injurious to its industry and commerce, a fact justly deplored by Your Excellency, being prolonged so exclusively by the powerful assistance which the rebellion finds in the territory of this great Republic against the wishes of all those who love order and law.

The constant violation of international law in its territory is especially manifest on the part of Cuban emigrants, who are nothing for the losses suffered in the meanwhile by the citizens of the United States and of Spain through the prolongation of the war.

The Spanish Government, on its part, has done much, and will do more every day, in order to achieve such a desirable end, by endeavoring to correct the mistakes of public opinion in the United States, and by exposing the plots and calumnies of its rebellious subjects.

In brief, there is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the armed rebels to the mother country.

"It may well happen that the declarations recently made in the most solemn form by the government of His Majesty concerning its intentions for the future, will also contribute in a large measure to gratify the wish that your excellency clearly expressed in your note, namely, that all the people of the United States, convinced that we are in the right, will completely cease to extend unlawful aid to the insurgents."

"When the Government of the United States shall once be convinced of our being in the right and that honest conviction shall in some manner be made public, but little more will be required in order that all those in Cuba who are not merely striving to accomplish the total ruin of the beautiful country in which they were born, being then hopeless of outside help and powerless by themselves, will lay down their arms."

"Until that happy state of things has been attained Spain will, in the just defence not only of her rights, but also of her duty and honor, continue the efforts for an early victory which she is now exerting regardless of the greatest sacrifices."

BLACK BLAMES MAYORS. NO SHOW FOR BACCHANTE.

Claims Strong and Wurster Did Not Return
Important Bills in Time for His
Signature.

Albany, May 19.—The manner in which a dozen important New York City bills and several Brooklyn bills were lost is now known. Announcement was made from the Executive Chamber that the measures failed because Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster had neglected to return the bills to the Governor within the constitutional fifteen days.

The Mayors insist that the bills had been returned in due season and that the fault lay in the methods of the attaches of the Executive Chamber. John Proctor Clark, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York, and Frank Sperry, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, said this afternoon that they had shown that the bills were back in time and were all right, only needing executive approval to become laws.

Boston, May 19.—The much discussed statue of Bacchante, which shocked so many Bostonians last Fall, is not yet back in its former place in the courtyard of the Public Library, and it may not get there at all, for all this Winter the trustees have been receiving protests against the statue, and perhaps the Bacchante may after that be doomed to an ignominious flight in some cellar or storeroom. There is some talk of sending it back to its creator, Mr. McKim, and having him modify it some. Possibly it will be clothed with Greek robes and sent back again, but it is more than likely that it will be consigned to oblivion, so strong have been the protests against it. Mayor Quincy is said to approve of the statue, but he seems to be unwilling to announce his views publicly.



Mrs. Rice.

Mysterious Disappearance of J. S. Rice.

The dotted lines on the map show the course taken by the missing man up to the time he was last seen. Cross mark is the spot on Cortlandt street where he met a friend named McLean, who says that at the time Rice was carrying a new dress suit case and was going toward the ferry.